Healthy Eating and Active Living Resource Toolkit: A Community-Based Planning Process







East Hartford Department of Health and Social Services
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Public Health Focus

- Population-based
- Systems-based
- Prevention-oriented

Community in the driver's seat: The planning process

Health promotion:

the process of enabling people to increase control over their health and to improve their health

- Community Planning Models:
 - PATCH: Planned Approach to Community Health
 - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 1988
 - MAPP: Mobilizing for Action Through Planning Partnership
 - National Association of County & City Health Officials,
 - Healthy People in Healthy Communities: Using Healthy People 2010
 - U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, 2001

Resource Toolkit based on Model Approach utilized by Two Pilot Sites

- East Hartford Department of Health and Social Services – mid-size urban area of 50,000 people
- Ledge Light Health District Ledyard's suburban/rural population of 11,000
- Both communities mobilized and implemented obesity prevention programs during 2002 – 2004

Followed a 5 - Step Community Planning Process

Step 1: Organizational Structure and Stakeholders

Step 2: Conducting a Community Health Assessment

Step 3: Creating a Community Forum

Step 4: Determining Interventions and an Action Plan

Step 5: Implementing Projects and Evaluating your Progress

Resource Toolkit Website Link



Healthy Eating Active Living Resource Toolkit: The Community Planning Process



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Step

Step 2

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Step 5

Resources

Introduction / Step 1 / Identify Key Stakeholders And Partners /

Identify Key Stakeholders And Partners



Building a community-wide coalition involves coordinating resources with various community groups and stakeholders. Combining the efforts of these various groups and stakeholders may lead to more rapid results as the community planning process unfolds. In many communities, various groups or organizations are already committed to improving community health and may be sponsoring health promotion activities and services. Government agencies, including public health, schools, public safety, and social services agencies, have a mandate for protecting

and improving the quality of life of the citizens and may be encouraged to use their resources and policies to address issues of obesity and overweight. These specific target groups or organizations can include religious institutions,

Toolkit search

go

Defining the Community

Identify Key Stakeholders

Gaining Commitments and

Buy-in

Structuring and Managing

the Process

and Partners

Resources

Important Support Materials Included:



Healthy Eating Active Living (H.E.A.L.)

Assessment Tool

Determine how your community measures up in terms of physical activity and nutrition practices, policies, and environmental factors.



Powerpoint Presentations

Talk to groups and urge them to join your team in improving the community environment.



Sample materials that can be tailored for your community's needs

Develop sustainable community strategies for healthy eating and active living.



References & Resources

Step 1: Organizational Structure and Stakeholders

- Forming committees, advisory groups, and coalition building
- Identifying, contacting, and working with key groups
- Sample materials, letters, presentations that can be tailored for your community's needs

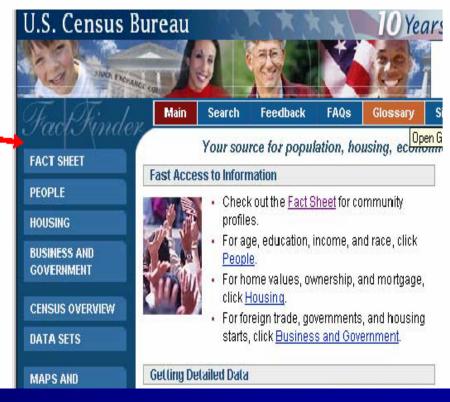


STEP 1: Stakeholders and Organizational Structure DEFINING THE COMMUNITY

Community Demographics and Characteristics Tool

Census Data 2000 Instructional Guide: Creating a Fact Sheet Demographic Profile

- Go to American Factfinder (http://factfinder.census.gov)
- Click on FACT SHEET currently located in the left column.



Step 2: Conducting a Community Health Assessment

- Healthy Eating Active Living (HEAL) Assessment Tool
 - ➤ Policies, practices, and environmental factors
 - ➤ Variety of settings: Community-at-large, Schools, Worksites, Healthcare Delivery Systems
 - ➤ Healthy People 2010 Objectives

Community-Level Policies, Practices, and Environmental Factors For Healthy Eating and Active Living

Healthy People 2010 Objective 22.1, 22.2

Increase the proportion of trips made by walking and bicycling

Indicators:		_				
 Identify the types of and availability of physical activity or recreation facilities within your community: 			Type of Facility	Facility Name/Location	Public or Private?	Fee for service? YES/NO
		╟	Pools			
			Parks			
			Playgrounds			
		╟	Baskettell Courts			
		$\ \mathbf{I} \ $	Dail felds			
		$\ \mathbf{f} \ $	Soccer fields			
			Skateholierblack parks			
		$\ \mathbf{I} \ $	Ice skaling rinks			
		$\ \mathbf{f} \ $	Tracks			
			Fitness Centers (Include YMCAs)			
		$\ \mathbf{I} \ $	Community Centers			
		$\ \mathbf{I} \ $	Tennis/racquet courts			
		$\ \mathbf{f} \ $	Goffcourses			
What is the current supply of park and recreation facilities (in scres) compared to the population of the	community?		acres			
 What percentage of the population has park and recreation facilities and services within walking distant 	nce(1/2 mile)?	_	%			
 Does your city/town have regulations or policies promoting inclusion of recreation facilities (bikeways, sidewalks, padestrian walkways) with new construction? 			1 Yes □ No			

Step 3: Creating a Community Forum

- > Engaging public dialogue and exchange
- > Determining community concerns and priorities
- ➤ Sample Focus group questions



COMMUNITY FORUM

a public meeting to discuss possibilities

(it can be useful to develop a <u>purpose line</u>, like this one that lets people know what you hope to accomplish in the meeting)

(including graphics, especially photos, makes your presentation interesting to the viewer and easier to "connect to"; actual photos of town residents is best if available)

Date Location Your Town



Step 4: Developing an Action Plan

- Identifying community objectives and strategies
- Devising a health promotion strategy, timetables, and a work plan
- Sample Community Action Plan

STEP 4: Determining Interventions and Developing an Action Plan

East Hartford, CT Health Department Case Study

Trailblazers Community Walking Program						
Goal	Increase physical activity among residents of all ages, abilities, and income levels.					
Objectives	 Implement an easily-accessible, evidence-based, year-round community walking program. 					
	> Enroll 50 individuals during the first year of the intervention.					
	> Secure indoor walking venue.					

Sample WorkPlan/Estimated Cost Sheet*

(These activities and associated costs are ACTUAL and are presented as an illustration of how a community event costs be organized. In some cases, program or event costs reflected here may be able to be reduced if community appraisant analyze closely contains are obtained).

Activity 1.1: Develop Walking				Equipment	Supplier & Hibberton	Direct Costs	Indirect Costs
Program	6-9 wks	35 – 35 hours	m/a	Computer, Printer, Phone	Palmer Palme	Staffdine Postage	negligitie
1.1.1 Research on community walking programs			1	. M.M.	250 Pre-printed pensits	\$100	
1.1.2 Develop: Till workgraup			_3\	11 W 11 / 12	400 Incentive Gifts	\$150 for incentives	
Develop Power Point presentation for stakeholders				DV 11/1 V			
1.1.4 Development & Review by Corporate Counsel and Risk Assessment of Registration Visious Form and Par-O				W. British			
1.1.5 Decelop "walking logs" and incentive component of program			1	2) ~			

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Step 5: Determining Interventions

- Evidence-based interventions by population, setting, and resources.
- > Build upon current programs & activities



- by population, setting, and resources

Community Setting-Physical Activity Intervention Action Step Examples

COMMUNITY SETTING	Intervention Action Step Examples
Policy	Advocate for and allocate more funds for sidewalk and bicycle lane maintenance. Change zoning laws and land use requirements to include: safe pedestrian access to schools and shopping centers, adequate construction of sidewalks and bicycle lanes. Adopt policies that require developers to provide sidewalks, bike lanes, bike parking, shoulders, and off street trails.
	Provide the funding and manpower needed to keep local parks, fields, courts, nature trails, and pools clean, safe and well staffed.
<u>.</u>	Improve ease of use and access to parks, fields, community gyms, and swimming pools. Reduce entrance fees, target outreach/publicity efforts to families.
Environment	Remove/reduce physical barriers to bicycling and walking by providing bike trails, lighting, connections across roads and highway bridges, places to store bikes safely, and well-marked lanes for bicyclists, skaters, and walkers.
	Revitalize downtown and town centers as pedestrian and bicycle friendly areas.
	Distribute pedometers to local families to spark interest and increase daily walking. Provide 'active' weekend and after-school programs such as family fitness classes, town sports
	leagues, neighborhood or community-wide tournaments, parades, fairs, and town-wide dance nights.
3€	Increase awareness of low or no cost access resources for physical activity, such as pools and community trail systems.
Practices	Promote low-cost, weight management/maintenance resources or programs that emphasize healthful eating and physical activity

Step 6: Evaluating your Progress

- How to monitor and assess progress:
 - Interventions, community opinion, economic commitment, community planning process

Evaluation Report Framework

The process of evaluation; the systematic investigation of an effort, program, or initiative, is an important step in community health promotion activities as stakeholders consider their programs' effectiveness and efficiency. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recognized the need to develop a framework outlining the basic elements of program evaluation cited in the — Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Framework for Program Evaluation in Public Health. MMVR 1999; 48 (No. RR-11) (http://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Publications/mmwr/rr/rr4811.pdf). The framework guides public health professionals in their use of program evaluation. It is a practical, nonprescriptive tool, designed to summarize and organize essential elements of program evaluation. The framework comprises steps in program evaluation practice and standards for effective program evaluation.

The types of records, data, and various methods of data collection that can be used to evaluate process, programs, and outcomes could include any of the following:

Questionnaires	Self-report inventories and participant opinions
Direct observation	Media coverage
Document review	Bills, purchasing orders, and invoices
Attendance and membership logs	Descriptive materials on interventions
 Materials generated by workgroups and focus groups 	Flyers announcing meetings
Minutes of meetings	Timelines and workplans

Toolkit feedback

Please help us make our toolkit better, click above to fill out our questionnaire.

Comments or Suggestions? Email the

Success Stories

Community Initiatives:

- Torrington's "Fit Together" Program— Mayor, Hospital CEO, Chamber of Commerce Director, and local education agency director each a lead champion
- Newington H.D. coalition
- General Federation of Women's Clubs

Together we can accomplish great things!

Contact Information:
www.cadh.org click on
"resources"

Or:

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